CHAUTAUQUA OVERFLOWING WITH PEOPLE FROM FAR AND NEAR.

DR. BARROWS DISCUSSES SHARESPEARE AND TAKES ISSUE WITH INGERSOLL-JOHN

FISKE'S FIRST LECTURE. Chantauqua, Aug. 4 (Special).-To-night was the mal opening of the great Chantanqua Assembly, and fully 10,000 people were present to participate in the arcises. Big excursions from New-York, Brooklyn, Pittsburg and other points reached here to-day, so that to-night the "Summer City" is fairly swarming with people. On Saturday last the gate receipts were the largest of any one day in the history of Chautauqua. Nearly 10,000 persons came in on that day, a large por tion of these to remain here until the Assembly closes. The exercises in the Amphitheatre to-night were ex ceedingly interesting. The big building was decorated with the finest flowers, and the platform resembled a miniature fairy land. There were short speeches by President Miller, Chanceller Vincent, Secretary Duncan, John Habberton, the novelist; John Fiske, the his torian, and others, as well as the finest music, rendered by a big chorus choir of some 600 singers, led by Dr H. R. Palmer, of New-York. The exercises closed with a grand display of fireworks on the lake front. The whole grove was lighted with hundreds of Japanese lanterns, and the scene was most picturesque and beautiful

The missionary institute of four days, included each year in the Chantauqua programme, is now in progress, including meetings and addresses in the Amphitheatre and four women's conferences under the management of the Woman's Club. This institute takes in all denonifications. Large numbers of missionaries are in attendance and both foreign fields and work at are represented. In the conferences interesting reports are presented by the missionaries themselves, and practical ways of working are discu-sed.

Dr. Barrows, of Chicago, lectured this afternoon in the Amphitheatie on "The World of Shakespeare." His address was indirectly a sharp criticism of Mr. Ingersoll's brilliant lecture on the great English dramatist. The agnostic's claim that Shakespeare was one his own kind, Dr. Barrows disputed, and he showed how groundless is Mr. Ingersoll's assertion that Shakespears regarded crime as only a mistake of ignorance. The four great poets of the world are Homer, Dante, Shakespeare and Milton. Shakespeare was the greater Imagination and Milton the loftier character. It shows the wealth of our English race that both belong to it. Dr. Barrows argued against the Baconian authorship of the works attributed to Shakespeare from the improbability that a mind like Eacon's could also have included the mind of this sovereign dramatist. Their intellectual workings, though superficially similar, were

intellectual workings, though superficially similar, were essentially unlike.

John Fiske delivered a fine lecture this morning on The Early Norsemen Discoveries of America." This is his first visit to Chantanqua, and he is more than delighted with the place.

At the close of Dr. Leonard's address last night, the spacious apartments of the new brick Chautanqua Bresbyterian Association building were thronged with a merry company of Presbyterians, met to do honor to William Henry Green, who was the worthy moderator of the recent General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church; also to Mrs. Green and their daughter, Mrs. William Libbey. Mrs. John C. Martin, president of the reception committee, was ably assisted by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Barrows, the Rev. Dr. J. L. McNair, the Rev. Dr. Clark, the Rev. R. G. Alden and a number of leading Presbyterian women.

CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY DISCUSSED. THE ANNUAL SESSION OF THE INSTITUTE OPENED AT AVON-BY-THE-SEA-A PAPER ON " THE TREND OF PHILOSOPHY."

Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J., Aug. 4 (Special).-The American Institute of Christian Philosophy, began its fifteenth summer session here this morning. The officers of the Institute are: The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems, of the Church of the Strangers, New-York, president; Archdeacon Mackay-Smith, of New-York, vice-president; William Harmon Brown, of New-York, treasurer; Professor Charles M. Davis, of New-York, recording secretary, and the Rev. John B. Devins, of New-York, cor responding secretary. The executive committee is composed of the Rev. Dr. Stephen L. Baldwin, the Dr. Amory H. Bradford, Professor Daniel S. Martin, the Rev. Dr. M. J. Cramer, Franklin Burdge, the Rev. Dr. John B. Drury, the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, William O. McDowell and the Rev. Ben The board of trustees consists of Robert L. Crawford, William P. St. John, James Talcott, Cornellus Vanderbilt and Marion J. Verdery. There is a vice-president for every State of the Union, and for many foreign countries.

opening exercises consisted of religious services in the Auditorium of the Seaside Assembly. The first paper of the session was contributed by the Rev. J. D. Gold, of Gibson City, Ill.. It was entitled "The Trend of Philosophy; a Retrospect and a Prospect." The author said, in part :

psophy has always been recognized as a vital one. A true theology must have a correspondingly true philosophy. From the earliest times to the present, speculative philosophy has been utilized as the most potent agency with which to destroy faith in the unseen and external. If this be true, it is evident that no one is prepared to peruse and appreciate the study of the 'deep things of God,' as found in that one actence incomparably above all the rest, who has not a fair knowledge at least of the history and problems of modern speculation. The great ambition of the sceptical side of modern speculation has been to undermine knowledge, and thus render reality an unknown It has invaded the sacred precincts of th human mind, and endeavors to prove that our senses are not to be trusted, and that we have, therefore, no objective truth on which we may depend with absolute

"Professor Huxley seems to sanction the statem that 'a very candid thinker may admit that a world in which two and two do not make four, and in which two straight lines do inclose space, may exist.' The same philosophical negation has tried to destroy the inner sense, consciousness, by which we come into immediate contact with the human spirit, saying that it is a mere series of feelings arising from the action of our environment upon external and internal surfaces of the organisms. Hence, we must not be sure for a certainty that we know either external body o internal spirit. There are no certain criteria of trath, for there is no objective or subjective ground on which such criteria may rest. Definite knowledge, therefore, there is none. We call our acquirements knowledge It is the best term we can find. But we must not overbearing enough to assert that we positively know anything. Such is the present attitude of an theological speculation."

The speaker then dwelt at length upon the theorie and methods of reasoning of Locke, Berkeley, Hume, Mill, Spencer and others. In conclusion he said "The common sense of mankind is against all systems that do not make a clear distinction between spirit and matter, and insist upon the testimony of human nature to the fact that we come directly in contact with soul, God and objective things. This is the philosophy that is steadily gaining ground, even as the others crumble and decay. Others may have their crusading spasms, but this one, because it is the truth, abideth forever. It is now found in many of the great universities of Europe and America, and is scaling the seats of learning in Japan, and this, too, in spite of the stremuous ciloris being made to establish agnosticism as the philosophy and religion of that progressive country. In view of its past triumphs and inevitable future victories in a practical age, we are constrained to exclaim, as did Cicero: 'Oh, the power of truth, for it defends itself.' We shall know the truth, and the truth shall make us free."

A general debate followed the lecture. philosophy that is steadily gaining ground, even as the

THE DRESS REFORM MOVEMENT.

AN OUTLINE OF THE PLAN TO BE FOLLOWED-

WHAT MRS. PARKER SAYS ABOUT IT. Chantanqua, Aug. 4 (Special).—The new dress reform crusade is to be conducted on the following lines: To are to stand well, to walk well, to breathe correctly, and thus to control the vital points of physical being. These are first principles of the science of true living. The work, then, will begin with the study of anatomy. the relation of the vital organs to each other, and the correct size and proportion of members of the body relatively, after which will follow the study of the famous statues of antiquity. In pursuance of this plan the following subjects are to be discussed and its Effect Upon the System Generally; a Glance at Former Movements Toward Improved Dress for Women, and Our Prospects for the Future; Artistic Dress; Beauty Without Cosmetics; Principles of Beauty as Connected with Dress; Bondage of Conventional Dress, a Talk on Sculpture by Miss Harriet Hosmer; the Anatomy of the Female Torso; Greek Classic and Proportionate Sizes and Measurements; Revival of Classic Simplicity in the First French Empire; Formation and Prevention of Fat; Dress versus Woman; Beauty, the Expression of the Highest Human Qualities; Adaptation of Greek Dress to Greek Civilization; Textures; Relation of Diet to Physical and Spiritual Beauty; the Unreasonableness of Modern Dress; Dress of Northern Nations; an Ideal

Body and How to Clothe It. Mrs. Frank Stuart Parker, in speaking of the matto-night, said: "A great demand is being made today upon woman's strength and the public character,

competition with men, and slie finds that in order to keep up with her stronger brother she cannot hamper herself unduly. She cannot run the race with her make competitors with a handicap of twenty pounds extra weight, and so, because her clothes do impede her action, because she sees that they are so many bar riers to her success, custom goes to the wall and in novations are coming thick and fast. In looking through a book of costumes of the twelfth century I found a great similarity between the dress of the comen and men. In fact, I could not tell a man's dress from a woman's without looking at the label found that by and by changes began to creep into the man's dress while the women's dress while the women's dress remained the man infantry rifles are now being carefully fried. same. The skirts began to shorten, the sleeves began to grow less voluminous, lace, ruffles, necklaces and bonnetted plumes began to disappear, in fact the fantry; Major George W. McKee, Ordnance Departwhole dress became more and more sensible, a dress ment; Major Henry B. Freeman, 7th Infantry; Cap-

less with the ordinary pursuits of a useful being. Precisely the same experience is coming to women to day. They are broadening their sphere so rapidly that instinctively they are dropping all hindrances. In the book of costumes mentioned the first radical change was a shortening of the skirt. It is a remarkable concidence that about the first change advocated in our dress improvement was a shortening Our first and strongest point is the of the skirt. appeal to the aesthetic, and the endeavor to educate women as to what ought to be. We next garments, working for two points. First, that garments should be manufactured so that we could buy them as a man buys his garments, and not be troubled by having them individually made at home. And then we endeavor to have garments that will more nearly follow the outlines of the human figure, be cause garments which deform the body, departing radically from its peculiar lines, really demand padding out in some other part to balance the deformity. Be-sides brops, the ridiculous balloon sleeves of the past, that emphasize the hour-glass forms, are il-

past, that emphasize the hourgass forms, and instrations of this.

"We have influenced the business centres of Chicago to such an extent that a whole line of goods is kept by leading dry-goods houses to meet the demands of the trade." The livillest interest is manifested at Chautanqua in the movement. The Delsarte teacher, Mrs. Righop, of Washington, showed a big audience of ladies yesterday how under the new system they could gracefully perform the small physical acts, such as sitting down and rising, standing, walking, resting, yawning, etc. of this.

SEMINARY PRINCIPALS AT ROUND LAKE. URGING THAT MONDAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR

SATURDAY AS THE WEEKLY HOLIDAY. Round Lake, N. Y., Aug. 4 (Special) .- One of the interesting conventions that has just closed its sessions here has been that of the National Association of Seminary Principals. Fifteen of the members gathered here, representing leading seminaries in New-York, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Maryland. The president is Dr. Gray, of the Dickinson seminary, Williamsport, Penn.; the vice-president, Dr. Dunton, of Poultney, Vt., and the secretary, the Rev. Mr. Hack, of the Claverack Military Institute. The members conducted their meetings at the cottages of prominent Round Lake residents, and have discussed some inter esting propositions in regard to the cause of instruction and the management of the higher seminaries One of these propositions is of general interest. It was made by Professor Bishop, principal of the Montpelier (Vt.) Seminary, who, with two other seminary princi pals in Vermont and one in Illinois, had given it a trial and strongly approved of it. The plan is to change the weekly holiday from

Saturday to Menday. The arguments urged in favor of it were these; Sunday was more generally observed because it came literally as a day of rest after a day of exercise, not as the close of a holiday; the lessons of Tuesday, beginning the week, were better learned because a secular day, in which the pupils could study without violation of the Sabbath, had intervened, and the more robust exercises of a secular holiday had immediately preceded it; and, further, the bad influences of Saturday night so often noticeable in factory or con mercial villages, were not a feature of the Monday Moreover, the pupils liked the change, or, a the most, had no strong objections to it. Most of the

the most, had no strong objections to it. Most of the principals present determined to submit the question to the faculties of their schools.

Round Lake usually devotes only a week annually to its original feature, the Methodist camp-meeting; but, through the influence of Bishop Newman, last Sanday night an old-time consecration service was held. In which all the visiting ministers joined. The Auditorium was crowded, and fully half of those present testified to their faith and hope by reciting passages of Scripture.

ETHE MORAVIA CRASHES INTO BER PIER.

THE PASSENGERS BADLY FRIGHTENED AND SOME OF THEM BRUISED IN THE PANIC.

A panic occurred yesterday on board the Hamburg-American Company's steamship Moravia. The Moravia is a powerful vessel of 3,739 tons and was coming up to her pler at Hoboken. She had about 350 immin board, and nearly all of these were forward new home. A tig was getting the Moravia alongside the pier, but the vessel had too much beadway and suddenly crashed into the bulkheads, sending timbers flying in all directions, and it looked for a minute as if the pier and the buildings on it would be carried away. The pler was damaged for a space of only ten feet,

As the sharp bow of the boat cut into the timber fright seized the immigrants, and they rushed helter skelter for the stern, many of the women and children being thrown down. An iron rail that separates the steerage from the other passengers stopped the rush for a moment, but that gave way owing to the pressure

on it, and numbers more fell on the deck.

The captain and officers of the ship did all in thele power to allay the alarm and soon succeeded. Only bad bruises were the result of the accident. On the pier itself there were a number of men giving a hand pier itself here were a number of men giving a name in mooring the vessel, and others on various duties. As soon as it became certain that the steamer was going to crash into the pier there was a stampede for dry land. Here too, luckly, no one was hurt. The Moravia backed off and was soon in her proper herth. She was not injured at all. The damage done to the pier is estimated at \$500.

HE DIDN'T KNOW WHOM TO OBEY.

THE TWO MASTERS OF A MAN AT THE CULTOM HOUSE.

There has been a question of authority at th Cu-tom House which can be settled permanently only by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is between the assistant superintendent of the building, Edmund C. Lee, and the custodian, De Witt Chnton Wheeler. The office of custodian was recently created, and it covers the duties of the former office of superintendent Just after Colonel Erhardt suspended Mr. Lee, who then was the acting superintendent, because he wa ill one evening and did not nappen to be within im nediate call when the Collector wanted him, the Secretary of the Freasury wrote a letter to Colonel Erhardt saying that he would abolish the office on August 1. As yet no formal letter has come to Mr Lee telling him that his services are not wanted longer. He intends to hold on until it does come.

Yesterday one of the employes refused to obey an rder issued by Mr. Lee, and he soon was before th Acting Collector. The man said that he thought be was under the custodian. The Acting Collector told im that he must obey Mr. Lee. Now it remains for the Secretary of the Treasury to abolish by forms order the office of assistant superintendent, or to make Mr. Lee assistant custodian, otherwise the men who were formerly under him will not know to whom they must look for orders.

WELL SATISFIED WITH THE WESTERN NATIONAL Brayton Ives, the president of the Western Na tional liank, said vesterday that there was no founda tion for the report that he was intending to resign

from the presidency of the bank.
"Since I became president of the bank," he said "its business has increased steadily and satisfactorily I have never been more pleased with its condition no more confident of its success than I am now. The re-lations between the other directors and myself are, a they always have been, of the most cordial and has monious nature. The advisability of the reduction of its capital has been under consideration for mo than a year, and the directors have finally come to the conclusion that it would be a wise step. The bank has been handleapped from the outset by it large capital. It has been compelled to pay heavy taxes and to compete in other ways with older banks which had smaller capitals and larger surplus funds.

"It is well known that it was not the original in-tention of those who organized the bank to have so large a capital, but the great demand for stock led to its increase to \$3,500,000. This demand proved to be largely speculative, due to the belief that special influences would bring to the bank unusual advan-tages. This speculative stock has always been an element of weakness."

Senator Fassett's commission as Collector of the Po-of New-York reached the Custom House yesterday. the same time a telegram came from Senator Fassett saying that he would take charge on Monday next, but that he would be in the city by Friday or Saturday.

EXPERIMENTING WITH ARMY RIFLES. AMERICAN OFFICERS TESTING FOREIGN WEA-

PONS AND SMOKELESS POWDER. Since the Government decided to dispense with the 45-calibre rifle now used in the Army, and to adopt in its place a 30-calibre arm, the Board on Magazine Small Arms has been conducting interesting experiments on Governor's Island with the arms used by sists of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert H. Hall, 16th Ine could work in better, that interfered less and tain Stanhope E. Blunt, Ordnance Department, recorder; and Captain George S. Anderson, 6th Cav-

The first test is for rapidlty with accuracy. The piece is fired from the shoulder at a target 6 feet by 2 fect, at a range of 100 feet; twenty shots are fired. and the time required for firing them and the number of hits are recorded. Then come the number of shots and hits, firing for two minutes, and using the gun as a single loader; then the same test, using the gun as a maguzine arm. The second test is for rapidity without considering the hits. The gun is fired from the hip in this trial. The third test is to fire 500 continuous rounds without cleaning, using the magazine, then to fire 100 continuous rounds using the gun as a

single loader. The fourth test is to determine whether the gun can successfully withstand being carried through the sandy Western deserts and remain in serviceable condition so that it may be immediately fired. The apparatus used for this "dust" test, as it is called, is a shallow covered box, with a square receptacle. like the hopper of a mill leading into the top, while the nozzle of a great bellows opens into the side. The hopper is full of the finest kind of sand, and after the unloaded gun is laid in the box and the cover tightly closed an assistant works the bellows for two minites. When the gan comes out of the box it is completely covered with a thick white coat of the sand. and every part of the interior mechanism is penetrated by the gritty particles. Twenty rounds are then fixed with the gun in this condition. The only cleaning allowed is that which a soldier might employ in the field, namely blowing on it and wiping with the bare After the twenty rounds have been fired the gun is loaded and again subjected to the "dust" test,

Both the Belgian and German guns behaved well yesterday, the German being slightly superior in the The next trial was for determining the strength of the gnn with defective cartridges. The Belgian was the only one tried yesterday. A cartridge s-filed on the head to nearly the thickness of the metal was inserted, and a piece of white paper was tied around the breech to denote the escape of gas. The explosion bent the extractor so that the gun became disabled, which would of course make it worthless in a battle. After repairing it a cartridge ent around the rim was fired off, again disabling the reapon. Gas escaped so violently from the breech paper was burst. The tests for excessive charges and ease of manipulation will take place to-day, when the German arm will also be further tested, besides the Portuguese gun. The Gernan rifle, which has been adopted throughout the German Army, is a handy weapon, weighing slightly over eight pounds. The mechanism is exceedingly dmple, and it is adapted for rapid firing. It is a five-shot magazine mm. An apparently useless feature in this, as well as the Belgian mm, is the lacket over the harrel. It is designed to prevent rapid heating of the latter, but has rather the contrary effect, and only adds to the weight of the arm. It is probable

that the American rifle will be without this Jacket. The tests are being carried on in order to determine what kind of a rifle will be best to replace the Springfield single-shot weapon now in use in the Army. It has been decided to get rid of this gun, which carries a 45-callbre cartridge, loaded with seventy grains of common black powder and a 500-grain bullet. The rifle to replace it is to carry a 30-calibre cartridge loaded with thirty-six grains of smokeless Wetleren powder, and carrying a bullet of only 230 grains present 45-calibre cartridge a velocity of only

specimen arms of those now adopted by Der Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Po Portugal. Japan, and the one experimentally adopted by England. When the new gun for Russia, which the Czar has alded personally in designing, is finished, the Board will receive one, as well as the Italian gun. declined to furnish to this country one of the The palus taken by the members of the Board, and the careful and intricate experiments being conducted by them will no doubt result in the adoption of a perfect arm for the American Army.

HE THINKS THERE WILL BE A REPOLUTION

A MAN JUST RETURNED FROM MEXICO SAYS

THAT DIAZ'S ADMINISTRATION IS IN DANGER.

The rumors which have prevalled some time con cerning a threatened revolution in Mexico for the pur-pose of deposing President Diaz were in a measure confirmed by a passenger who arrived here Monday on board the steamer Yumuri from Mexico. The pasenger is a man of wealth and influence and has always been a warm supporter of Diaz, but for prudential reasons he does not want to have his name used. said to a Tribune reporter that there were strong evidences of a coming revolution in Mexico. The people there are much dissatisfied, or are becoming o, with the administration of Diaz. He has been acting in a tyrannical manner for some time toward certain class. Of course they are much dissatisfied. The speaker said he would not be surprised if a

revolution broke out within the next sixty days. In anticipation of this outbreak there had been recently large shipments of specie. These shipments were the straws showing which way the wind of public opinion On board the steamer Yumuri there was at least \$309,000 in Mexican silver being shipped to Bremen and about \$69,000 being sent to Havre.
The amount is unusually large and is indicative of the feeling of uneasiness which pervades Mexican financial

ANXIOUS TO BE CITY STABLEMEN.

Seven candidates ambitious to be stable foremen in the city's service appeared before the Civil Service examiners in Cooper Institute at 10 o'clock yesterday norning. The Street-Cleaning Advisory Commission in its recent report, recommended that twelve stables be established by the Street Cleaning Department in various parts of the city. It was to obtain foremen r these stables that the examination was held. Only one of the new stables has so far been established. It is at the foot of West Fifty-seventh-st. The candidate standing highest in the examination of yeste day will have charge of this stable, and the other candidates who qualified will have charge of stables in the order of their merit as fast as the stables are established. If the recommendation of the Advisory Commission is followed, the salary of the foremen will be \$600 a year each. Commissioner Beattle prepared the questions used in the examination yesterday Mr. Battie's ideas of what a stableman should know are confined strictly to that which is necessary to the man in the performance of his duties. The men were tested in regard to their knowledge of horses, their food and general treatment. They were not exactly obliged to qualify as veterinary surgeons, but still the more practical points they knew about a horse and his physical needs, the more chance there was for them. A knowledge of the geography of the city, and of the distances that refuse would have to be carted, was also required. Spelling and a legible handwriting were considered essentials, as the men have to make daily reports to the Street Cleaning Department.

The results of the examination will not be known until all the papers have been carefully looked over.

GRIEF LED TO DRINK AND SUICIDE. Eliphalet Nott Schoppe, proprietor of the drug store at No. 2,002 Third-ave., committed snicide late on Monday night. His death was not discovered until yes-Monday night. This death was not discovered until justified at 7 a. m. when a clerk employed in the store found Schoppe's body lying fully dressed on a bed in a rear room. Schoppe had shot himself in the right temple with a revolver which was found on the bed. The druggist was thirty-five years old and unmarried.

ms more freely than usual. On Monday night he called | TROUBLES OF BUSINESS MEN. SOLDIERS WILL GET NEW GUNS ing more freely than usual. On Monday night he c It was said yesterday that he had left no written explanation of his suicide. His mother and one sister were said to live in the city.

THE SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION BACK.

A FINE PROCESSION OF HANDSOME WARSHIPS-HOW THE VESSELS LIE.

The Squadron of Evolution, which sailed from here on July 25, in command of Acting Rear-Admiral John G. Walker, to put the Naval Reserve Pattalion of the tate of New-York through a week of man-of-waremen drill at Fisher's Island, returned here yesterday morning, but in better order than when the ships stilled up the East River and into the Sound. There was no straggling in the procession because of the fouling of anchor chains, but they came down the East River and went up into the North River in the order that naval discipline requires. It was about 11 when they passed the Navy Yard and the big Chicago, with the blue flag and two white stars of the admiral flying at the mizzen, was in the lead, with the fleet little vixen the torpedo-boat Cushing close beside her as a dispatch vessel. Then came the Newark, the Boston, the Atlanta, the Concord, the Yorktown and the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius. The fleet left London on Monday and when it appeared off Whitestone yesterday morning greetings of every sort were sent out to the ships from shore and from tugs and schooners. The American ensign was soon flying from the summer homes along both shores, and at Astoria there were cheers, a waving of handkerchiefs and a dipping of flags as a welcome to the return of the white fleet of ocean cavalry. The vessels will remain here a few days only and

visitors will be permitted on board so far as it seems advisable without interfering with the necessary duties of the officers, the coaling of the vessels prior to going away for the fleet manocuvres and the few repairs that may be necessary. The officers will receive many courtesies; in fact it is doubtful if they will be officially or physically able to accept all of the invitations sent to them. The first incident of bodily and mental enjoyment will be the breakfast to the officers of the squadron to be given in the banquet room of the Lawyers' Club, in the Equitable Building, by the Chamber of Commerce to-day. Covers will be removed at 12:30 p. m. Charles S. Smith, president of the Chamber, will preside, and Admiral Walker will be the principal guest. Others who will be present are Captain Joseph N. Miller, Medical Inspector T. C. Walton, Captain of Marines G. C. Reid and Lieutenant Raymond P. Rodgers, of the Chicago; Lieutenants B. H. Buckingham and Sidney A. staunton, aides on Admiral Walker's staff; Captain G. C. Wiltse, Paymaster I. Goodwin Hobbs and Lieut-mant-Commander W. T. Swinburne, of the Boston; Captair Silas Casey, and Lieutenants J. E. Pilisbury and Lucien Young, of the Newark; Captain John W. Paymaster Edwin Putnam, Surgeon George A. Bright and Lieutenant N. E. Niles, of the Atlanta; Commander Robley D. Evans, Paymaster C. W. Littlefield and Licatemant N. E. Niles, of the Yorktown; Lientenant Scaton Schroeder, Commander O. A. Batcheller, Chief Engineer Robert B. Hine, of the Concord, and Lieutenant Cameron McR. Winslow, com-

manding the Cushing.

The vessels went directly to the North River, where goods business only amounted to \$50,000 a year. manding the Cushing. The vessels went directly to the North River, where they anchored. The Chicago lies about opposite Twenty-fourth-st, and the other vessels extend up the stream in the following order: the Newark, the Concord, the Boston, the Yorkown, the Atlanta and the Veswins. The little Cushing, which acts as a dispatch beat to the Chicago, went in near the Jersey shors to anchor. The ships are to receive coal while in the harbor. It is expected that they will remain here about a week, and then go to sea for drills and manoenvies. The Vesuvins is to leave her anchorage to-morrow and go to the Navy Yard, where she will be put into the dry-dock to have her bottom scraped and pointed.

The steam launches of the several vessels will leave Twenty-third st. for the ships daily at 11:05 a.m.; 1:20, 3:05, 5:10 and 7:10 p. m.

TO EXAMINE NAVY YARDS.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS specify the exact amount. It reaches something WILL BEGIN ITS WORK HERE TO-DAY.

The Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate failed o get a quorum yesterday morning. The call of the With this latter cartridge a velocity of 1,980 feet and challeman, sent out a month ago, announced that the a flat trajectory of 600 yards are attained, while with 1,285 feet with a flat trajectory of only 100 yards yesterday Senators Cameron, Butler and McPherson. are obtained. Smokeless powder is evidently the Senator Stockbridge, of Michigan, will be in attendance powder of the future. All tests with it have so far to-day. Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, has had the powder of the finance. All tests with it made no less closely. Scharlor Blackburn, or Kentucky, has had the been satisfactory, and the trials yesterday showed its election of a Democratic Legislature in his State to superiority in many ways. The faintest puff of smoke, look after, and at first said that it would be impossible barely discernible, was generated by each discharge, for him to come. The newly elected Legislature will and it dissolved in the air immediately. A short dis- decide who is to be Mr. Blackburn's successor, and he tance from the rifle no smoke whatever could be seen. wants to succeed himself. The Farmers' Alliance on Again, it fouls the weapons slightly. A pail of water Monday succeeded in electing a majority of the memin which a gun had been cleaned at least fifty times bers of that body. It is considered that Mr. Blackburn was still almost entirely clear. A curious thing about will not have smooth sailing to get back to the Senate. was still almost entirely crear. A child was that of the German cartridges was the odor. It was that of prevent him from attending the meetings of the comfresh pineapples, both before and after firing.

The Board has received at various times lately mittee, and he is also expected to arrive to day.

ment of his new university, and he will not trave

across the country to meet the committee at this particular time. Senator Quay is in Europe, but may join the committee later should it remain in session. Senator Hale is at Bar Harbor, and will join the committee there should it go so far north. Senator Chand-ler is at Coucord, N. H., and when the committee begins to examine the Kittery Naval Yard he will be present. The proposed meeting of the committee to-day will be for the purpose of determining upon some line of action to be pursued. The resolution adopted by the Senate on February 13, 1891, reads as follows: Hesolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be authorized to sit during the coming recess of Congress for the purpose of considering the various bills relative to the personnel of the Navy, and that said committee be further authorized to investigate the condition of the vessels of the naval fleet, including those not yet finished; and also to visit such maval yards and stations as it may be deemed advisable to inspect, for the purpose of devising and recomadvisable to improvement of the methods of work therein; and for greater economy for the execution of such work. Said committee, as a full committee, or through sub-committees, shall have power to employ a stenographer and to take testimony concerning any alleged abuses or extravagance in management, also to have the power to send for witnesses and papers.

It is understood that in pursuance of this resolution, which is a broad one, the committee will make a thorough examination of the Navy Yards and that it will be transported from place to place on board the Chicago, the flagship of the Squadron of Evolution.

PAYING PENSIONS UNDER THE NEW LAW. The payment of pensions at the United States agenc in Canal-st, yesterday was the largest in a single day In the history of the office. Nearly 4,000 veterans of the Army and Navy visited the agency during the day to receive their pay checks. The payment began at 7 o'clock, at which time nearly 1,000 old soldiers many of them battle-scarred and crippled, others blind or armless, had gathered in front of the office. They had been standing there, some of them, all night with their pension vouchers in hand, waiting for the doors to open. From 7 a. m. until 5 p. m. Mr. Loveland, the agent, handed out checks in amounts ranging from \$4 to \$200, which aggregated about \$200,000. This

will be repeated to-day, to-morrow and on Friday.

The change in date at which the quarterly payments are made went into effect yesterday at the New-York office in accordance with the act of Congress of March 3, 1891. Heretofore all payments have been made on the fourth days of March, June, September and Decem the fourth days of March, June, September and December. By the new law, pensioners on the rolls of the New-York agency will receive their payments on the fourth days of Angust, November, February and May, the payment this time being for only two months. Under the new law, the dates of payment at the various agencies throughout the country are rearranged so that the amount is distributed equally throughout the year. In order to prepare for the change, Pension Agent Loveland was obliged to double his clerical force, and even then had some difficulty in getting ready for the payment. No one was disappointed, however, for the checks were ready upon presentation of vouchers.

TO PROMOTE MEDICAL MISSIONS.

Articles of incorporation of the Woman's Branch of the international Medical Missionary Society were approved yesterday by Judge O'Brien, of the Supfame The purposes of the organization are to arouse an interest in medical missions; secure con-tributions for the work of the New-York Medical Missionary Society and the International Medical Missionary Society; form auxiliary societies, and to have an oversight of the female students of these medical missionary societies, while receiving medical and religious instruction in the institutions.

The managers include Mrs. Margaret Bottome, Florence K. Prentice, Margaret L. Herrick, Olivia A. Van Rensselaer, Adella B. Althouse and Amanda C.

ELECTION OF PACIFIC POSTAL DIRECTORS. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Postal Telegraph Company was held yesterday at the effice of the company at No. 1 Broadway. The vote for directors resulted in re-election of the old The directors are John W. Mackay, W. C. Van Horne, George Stephen, Charles R. Hosmer Richard V. Dey, Albert B. Chandler, Edward C. Platt. He was known as a man of happy disposition and at times a hard drinker. Lately his brother-in-law in Brooklyn died, and schoppe showed his grief by drink-

THE HEAVY FAILURE OF A. BACKER.

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS INVOLVED-THE AS-SIGNEE AT WORK.

and a consultation with Benjamin F. Einstein, the

assignee, in the morning, in regard to the accounts

him so shrewd that he would only handle the

uthwest, and it is said other note

brokers envied the business he had. He also handled

the paper of a number of well-known clothing and

others under discount which Mr. Backer indorsed.

The direct liabilities, \$2,500,000, are principally for

loans, partly secured by collateral, and on open ac-

counts. He has scarcely any of his own paper out.

The nominal assets, it is said, exceed the liabilities,

and if properly managed, it is declared, ought to pay

all the debts and leave a margin for Mr. Backer.

The Alabama State bonds, amounting to \$750,000, are

pothecated there is considerable margin over and

above the amount Bent on them. The Georgia

Southern and Macon and Birmingham Railroad bonds,

amounting to \$1,500,000, are par value and ought to

ome out all right in time. The real estate in this

city is free and clear and consists of his home and

several other dwelling houses. The mill property at

There are about twelve banks in this city as

creditors, and it was said yesterday that their officials

had promised to do all they could to put Mr. Backer

on his feet again. The dry goods trade say that his

none of Mr. Backer's paper. The Mechanics' National

limek has some loans out, but the officers would not

over \$100,000, it is said. No fear as to the entire

security of the loans was expressed at the institution

and sent a telegram to the bank to this effect. The

The following large judgments were er

Louis Straus, formerly of No. 20 Beaver-st., \$10,186

n favor of Muller, Schall & Co. and \$7,201 in favor

in favor of Muller, Schall & Co. and \$7,201 in favor of Kessler & Co.; against the Memphis, Little Rock and indian Territory Raifroad Company, \$20,235 in favor of Percival Roberts.

Judgment for \$3,868 was yesterday entered against Louis H. Schneider, dealer in real estate in the Pulitzer Building, in favor of Daniel P. Morse. Deputy Sheriff Fox had previously received executions against Mr. schneider for \$1,861.

THEY MUST PUSH WORK ON THE CABLE ROAD.

Commissioner Gilroy has been far from satisfied with

the progress made in laying the Third-ave. cable, and

a few days ago he sent a letter to W. H. Wharton, jr.

& Co., the contractors, to stir them if possible to greater diligence. The Commissioner told the firm

complete the road this year would not be realized.

that at its present rate of construction its agreement to

had, he added, given the contractors every facility,

but if more men were not employed the opening of

such large sections of the street was unnecessary and

should be restricted. Yesterday Mr. Gilroy received a

letter from Wharton & Co. promising faster work. Temporary tracks between One hundredth-st. and Fifty-

ninth-st. would be laid, beginning to-morrow morning

and this would be followed by the laying of the cable

as soon as possible. The work both north and south

of Fifty-ninth-st, would be pushed with a large force of

men, and the section from Ninth-st. north would also

receive immediate attention. It was observed, how-ever, that nothing was said in the firm's letter about fulfilling the promise to have the cables in operation at the close of the year.

A NEW POSTAL CARD TO BE USED.

N. M. Brooks, Superintendent of Foreign Mails of

the United States Postoffice Department, who was a

delegate to the Universal Postal Convention, visited

Postmaster Van Cott yesterday. He had just returned

from the meeting at Vienna and went to Washington

on an evening train. He said yesterday that among

the important matters decided on was the preparing

of a double universal postul card. It consists of two

parts, one of which can be torn off by the receiver o

the original card. The new cards will cost four cents

each, and can be sent to any country in the Postal

Union. The plan will go into effect about the first of

July 1892. The card is designed to make answers

to the original cards easy. The Australian Colonies,

which have become members of the Poetal Union, are almost the last of the civilized nations to join the union. Letters for those colonies will be sent under the union rules after October 1. Mr. Brooks thought that the work of the convention had been extremely

MORE INDICTMENTS OF EDITORS.

adictments for misdemeanor against editors or mana-

gers of newspapers in which appeared accounts of the

putting to death of the murderers against whom the

igath penalty was recently enforced. The indictments

fied were against these editors and papers: Joseph Pulltzer, "World;" "Morning Advertiser;" Albert H. Hoeckley, "Morning Journal;" William M. Laffan, "sun;" Bradford Merrill, "Press;" George W. Turner, "Recorder," and "The Times."

ONLY BOOKS COME UNDER THE LAW.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent out orders to seize for duties all printed matter not in book form. The department holds that printing matter outside of this form

The Grand Jury yesterday found some additional

surance Society.

A director of one bank which formerly made large

Glastonbury, Conn., is mortgaged for a small amount

said to be worth the full amount, and although hy

shirt manufacturers in this city.

extremely strict with regard to any vessels doming in Abraham Backer, dealer in commercial paper and ommission merchant, of No. 285 Broadway, who made an assignment Monday, was not able to go to his office yesterday, as it was said be was still prostrated at his SHE IS DECLARED TO BE A WIDOW. AN INSANE WOMAN WHO WILL NOW RECEIVS nouse, No. 331 West Fifty-eighth-st., by the shock of his failure. Mr. Sullivan, his confidential bookkeeper

and went on with the work of making up the inventory Wiechers, the rich sugar refiner, who died in 1388, of assets and liabilities. A few friends of Mr. Backer The decision was reached in a suit by Wicchers's en ecutors to have her status established; the relationhovered about the office, but were unable to learn any thing further than what they had read in the news papers. Much surprise was expressed in mercantile ship of Charles A. Covert and David Henderson to circles that Mr. Backer, on a capital of about \$400. Wiechers determined; the will constructed, and the accounts of the executors examined and passed, 000, had managed to obtain such a large amount of credit, equal in dollars to ten times his capital. This Gherardi Davis, the referee, presented the report, was partly accounted for by the statement that he had which the Judge has confirmed. accounts in a number of banks in which he put Wiechers died in December, 1888, leaving an estate through large quantities of paper, which was readily valued at \$2,558,000, in real and personal property, scoepted with his indorsement, as bankers considered Mr. Davis finds that he gave Isabella Jennings a wedding ring on April 7, 1888, made by Tiffsuy & Co. paper. Then again he had been in business in this Subsequent to that time Wiechers and Miss Jennings lived together for two years at No. 131 West Twenty city for over a quarter of a century, and had always met his obligations promptly. It was also a matter of third-st. They assumed the name of Mr. and Mrs. Jennings, because Wiechers did not wish his relafavorable comment that in his large business in commercial paper he met very few losses, and that he to know that he was living with was able to collect claims where others could not. Miss Jennings. In 1879 he went to Europe, whither His credit was so good with the banks that there were she soon followed him. They returned in 1830, and lived at No. 1,566 Broadway. In 1886, however, carcely any inquiries regarding his affairs. He got Mrs. Wiechers began a suit for a separation on the some of the best paper that ever came to this city from

Curacon was at once seized and her captain and ere

put under arrest.

Up to latest advices, nothing definite had been done by

the authorities, except the confiseation of the arms and

ammunition, but it is expected that the vessel will also be forfeited, as the laws of the Island of Curacon are

THE COURTS

SOME PROPERTY.

fined in an insane asylum in Trenton, N. J., was yesterday declared to be the widow of William Alfred

Isabella Jennings Wiechers, who is at present con-

her dower in her husband's real estate. The heirs, however, have agreed to deposit \$50,000, yielding an income of \$1,300 a year, to her credit in the Central Trust Company. At her death the money is to It will probably require ten days to complete a statement of his affairs, as they are so extended. In the meantime there is no change in the amount of revert to the estate. Charles A. Covert and David Henderson, claimants to a part of the property, the referee says, have no tille to the estate, as they were in no way related liabilities as previously announced, viz., \$4,000,000, which includes the contingent of \$1,500,000 paper of

testator: testator: estate will now be divided among George F. and Wiechers, Elizabeth H. de Lassen, sellna E., in and Marie E. Reuten, the dead man? rothers and sisters.

ground of abandonment. The suit was discontinued

on account of her becoming insane. The referee adds

that as Wiechers's widow she is entitled to \$11,303, as

BITS OF LEGAL NEWS.

Suit was begun in the supreme Court by Alfred R. laworower, the lawyer, against the Joseph Lodge No. 25, Order Brith Abraham, for \$10,000 damages. Mr. Jaworower says that he was wrongfully suspended from the lodge last May, for an alleged non-payment of dues. The Grand Lodge subsequently, it is said, acknowledged that Mr. Jaworower should not have been suspended.

The Order of King's Daughters has obtained permission from Judge O'Brien, of the Supreme Court, to change its name to The International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons. The former name had become a misnomer, as young men had been admitted

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY. Supreme Court-General Term-Recess continued. Supreme Court-Chambers-Refere O'Brien, J.-Court as at 10:30 a. m. Motion calendar Nos. 1 to 24, called

opens at 10:30 a. m. Motion calendar Nos. 1 to 24, called at 11 o'clock.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Parts I and II—Adjourned for the term.

Supreme Court—Lircuit—Parts I, II, III and IV—Adjourned for the term.

Surregate's Court—No day calendar.

Surgeste's Court—No day calendar.

Surgerior Court—Trial Term—Bafore Dugre, J—Court opens at 12 o'clock. Motions.

Superior Court—Trial Term—Parts I, II and III—Adjourned for the term.

Common Pleas—Special Term—Bafore Pryor, J—Court opens at 10 o'clock. Motions.

City Court—Special Term—Parts I, II and III—Adjourned for the term.

City Court—Special Term—Bafore McCarthy, J—Court opens at 10 o'clock. Motions.

City Court—Special Term—Bafore McCarthy, J—Court opens at 10 o'clock. Motions.

City Court—Trial Term—Parts I, II, III and IV—Adjourned for the term. opens at 10 o'clock. Motions.
City Court-Trial Term-Parts I, II, III and IV-A4
journed for the term.
Court of General Sessions-Part I-Before Cowing, J.,
and Assistant District-Attorney Wauhope Lynn-Nos. 1 w
28, inclusive. clared that this institution had made no loans and held

DECLARING WILLS VOID.

DR. WOODS'S AND HUGH WALDRON'S LAST TESTA-MENTS WILL NOT STAND. The will of Dr. William G. Woods, which was exe

loans on Backer's paper happened to be in the South last winter and he took a run to Macon, Ga., to inquire cuted on March 20, 1876, was declared void, with the into the standing of the Macon Construction Company. exception of a few clauses, yesterday, by Judge He found that Mr. Backer was heavily interested in it. O'Brien, of the Supreme Court. The doctor's estate was valued at \$500,000 at the time of his death. result was that the bank called in all of its loans and cording to his will, his widow and eight brothers were to receive the incomes of various life estates. After their deaths the income of \$5,000 was to be paid to the Hariem Library for the purchase of books; the interest of \$3,000 to the Ladies' Aid Society of the when the fallure came it did not hold a dollar's worth Judgment for \$31,420 was yesterday entered against William Hatch Sturtevant, builder, for deficiency in foreclosure proceedings on property in Fiftieth-st., near Fourth-ave., in favor of the Equitable Life As-Harlem Reformed Low Dutch Church, of which he was a member, and the interest of \$5,000 to the church Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney has taken possession of proper. He also requested that the Ladies' Aid Society the London Toilet Bazuar Company, at No. 20 East distribute 100 loaves of fresh bread on each anniversary Seventeenth-st., on an execution for \$3,163 in favor of his birth, February 11. The income of the residue of his estate and the property, No. 2,233 Third-ave., terday at the County Clerk's office: Against William A. Townsend, \$21,845 in favor of C. F. Loutrel; against

eighteen and twenty years old.

The Judge decides that the will is void because the power of allenation was suspended beyond two lives in being." He says that the estate must be divided n accordance with the laws of the State.

Another will was also declared void by the Judge yesterday. Hugh Waldron, who formerly kept the cigar stand in the Astor House, left an estate valued as \$75,000. According to his will his six children, four 875,000. According to his will his six children, four boys and two girls, were to share the kneome of the estate until they attained their majority. The incomes of the boys were to cease at that time. The income was then to go to the girls for life. Power was also given to them to dispose of their shares to their children. In case the daughters, however, diel intestate or without issue, then Waidron's sons were to participate in the principal of the estate.

Proceedings were begun for a construction of the will, and Judge O'Brien held vesterday that it was void, as there had been no distribution according to law. He says that the suspension of absolute ownership for any definite period or for longer than two lives in being is void.

HAS THE GOVERNMENT BOUGHT GLEN ISLAND! It was reported in New-Rochelle yesterday that Glea-Island has been sold to the United States Government, to be used as a receiving station for recruits, similar to David's Island, which adjoins it. John H. Starin could not be seen, but Howard Carroll, representing him, said that Gien Island was not sold, as no one had authority to buy for the Government without an appropriation. He said half a million dollars had been refused for it, but that

two million dollars would buy it. If the island is sold the sale was probably hastened by a suit recently brought against Mr. Starin by Adrian Iselia a sult recently brought against Mr. Starin by Adrian Scha-to prevent the landing of passengers for hire at Moss Island, New-Rochello. Mr. Iselin says that he will push the suit. He owns Moses Island, or at least the greater part of it, and he objects to the visitors to Glen Island passing through New-Rochello. It is said that Mr. Staria

passing through New-Rochelle. It is said that Mr. Saria is negotiating for some property in the vicinity of this city, which he intends to convert into a picnic ground equal to that of Gien Island.

Gien Island has long been a popular resort for thousands of the weary toilers of New-York and Brooklyn. Several boats were added last week to the regular fleet that run between the place and this city. The island was begge in 1870, and subsequently the other islands, such as Little Germany and the Twins, were added. ermany and the Twine, were added.

REAR ADMIRAL M'CANN AT THE NAVY YARD. Rear Admiral William P. McCann, commandant of the

South Atlantic Squadron, who arrived here on Monday from Colon, with Lieutenants Duncan Kennedy and Hugo

South Attained Squarron, the station, which is the usual length of the command in Reading Westerday and the Admiral's staff, visited the Navy Yard yesterday and called upon Captain Henry Erben, the commandant, who is his brother-in-law. He had sent over to the Navy Yard several enges containing rare South American birds. Admiral McCann left his ship, the Pensacola, at Called Perus. She is so unseaworthy that it would be dangerous to send her back to the South Atlantic.

It is not decided whether Admiral McCann will ge to South America to resume his command. Two years ago yesterday he took command of that station, which is the usual length of the command in Brazilian waters. Then are only two vessels, the Essex and Tallapooss, on the station, and the latter has been condemned. It has been suggested that the Lancaster, recently fitted out as flag-ship of the Asiatic Squadron, upon which vessel Rear Admiral David B. Harmony sailed from here on July 14, will find orders when she arrives at Rio Janeiro, to remain there.

DEPARTURES ON THE LAHN.

Among the passengers who satiod for Europe yesterday on the steamship Lahn were Dr. F. P. Anderson, Dr. Thomas Biddle, W. Lyman Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. Charles department holds that printing matter outside of this form does not come within either the spirit or the meaning of the International Copyright law. This order will include music, pamphiets, photographs, designs, pictures and catalogues. It is said that under this order 3,000 seizures a month will be made, and the average value of each seizure will be twenty-six cents.

THE BARK MAY BE CONFISCATED.

Letters that arrived here yesterday from Curacos, with news up to July 27, bring further details of the seizure of the Eritles bark Curacos. From these it appears that those on board the bark received information that the Dutch Government was going to search their vessel, and the cases containing the arms and ammunition were thrown

the cases containing the arms and ammunition were thrown overtoard. The authorities, however, made the Curacoa move from her anchorage, and put a dredger to work, see in a short time the several cases were resevered and the Lunch as you go on the Berkshire Hills Special New York Central, Harlem Division. Budet care menning and evening trains, See time toble.